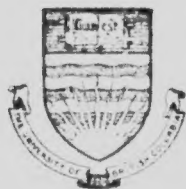


The University of British Columbia

Descriptive Outline of
Courses Offered

Prepared by
THE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION COMMITTEE



THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
VANCOUVER, JANUARY, 1919

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The University of British Columbia

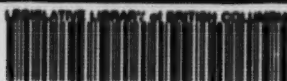
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THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
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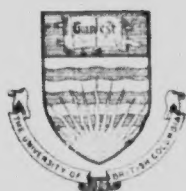
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Descriptive Outline of Courses Offered

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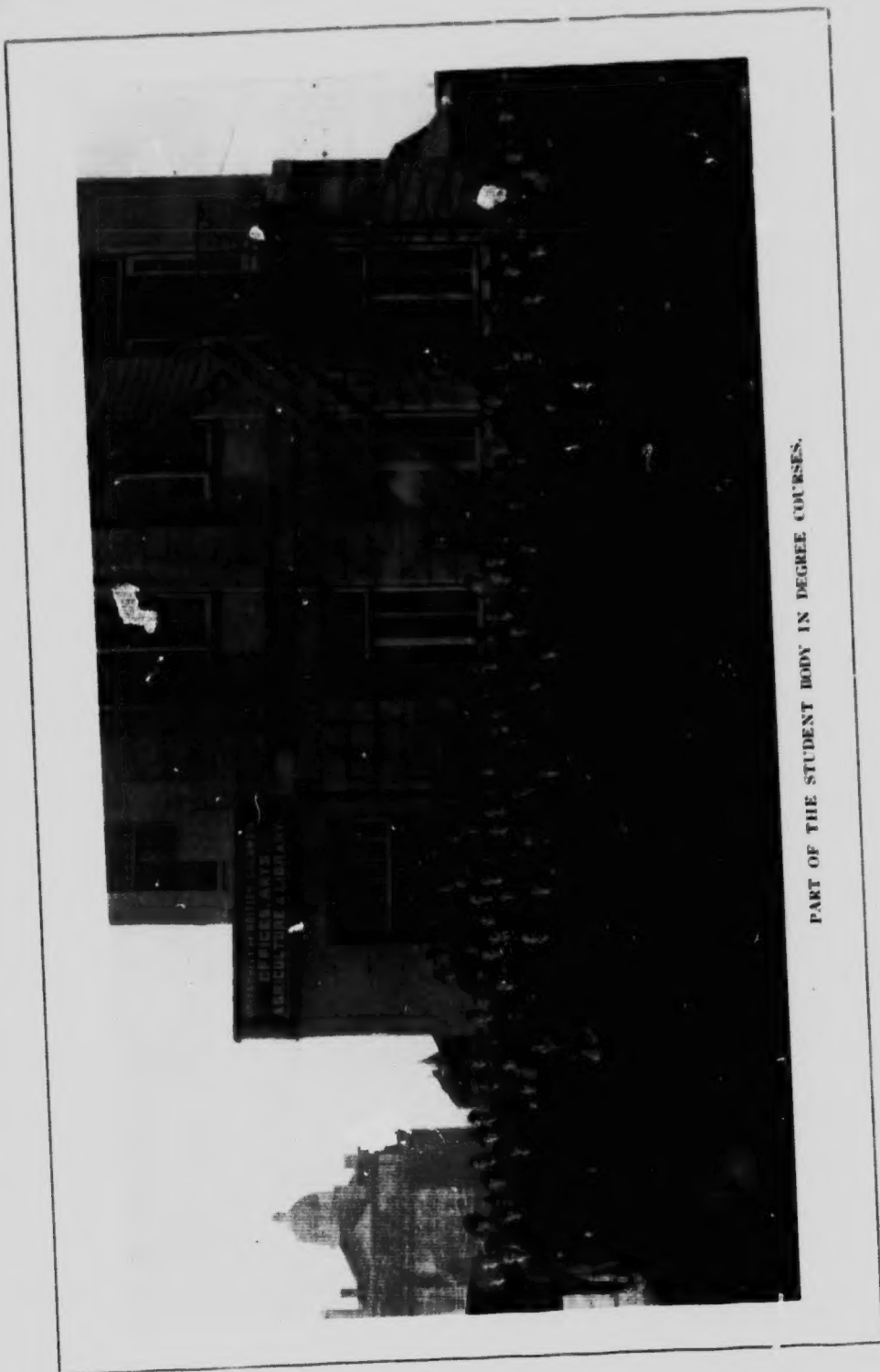
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PART OF THE STUDENT BODY IN DEGREE COURSES.



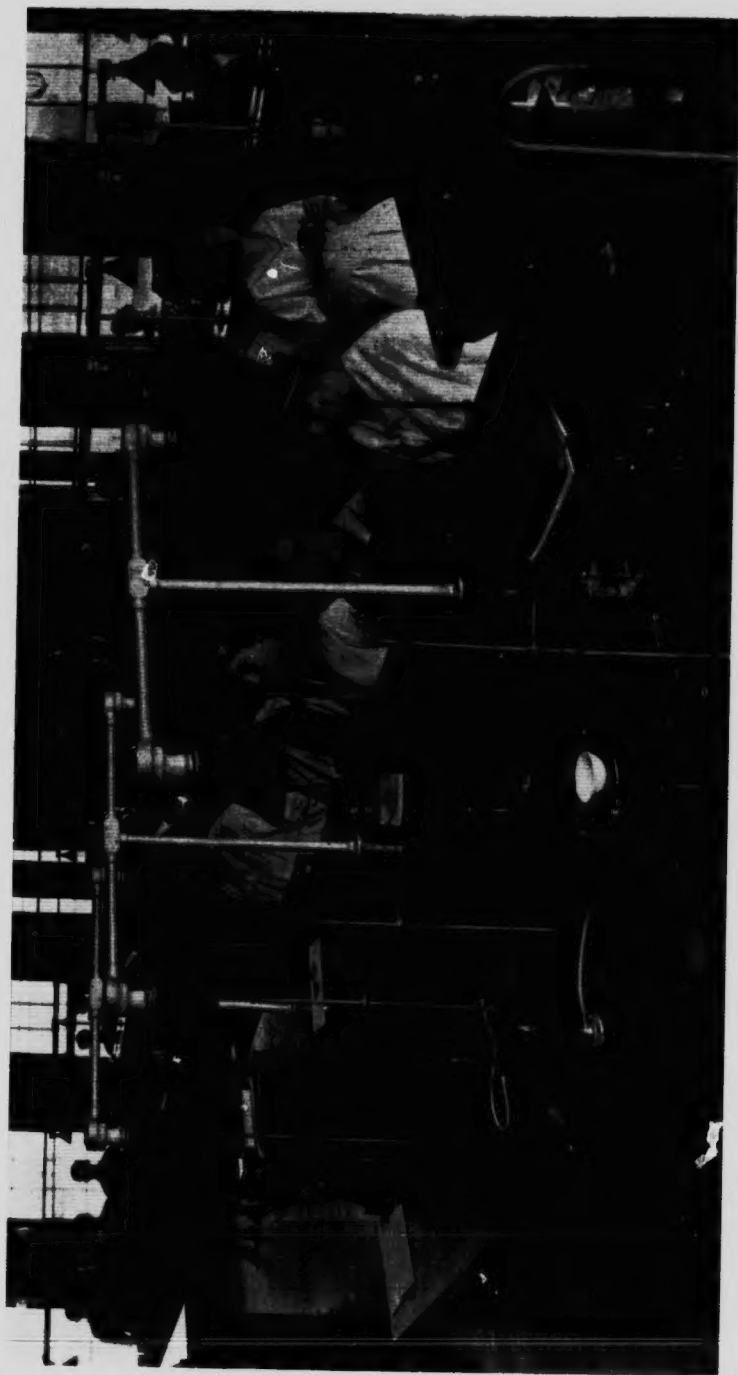
THIS CIRCULAR, the second in the series issued by the Extension Committee of the Faculty of the University of British Columbia, is designed to give more detailed information regarding the work, courses, and equipment of the institution than No. 1, previously issued. It is intended to supplement the more exact information contained in the University Calendar, which prospective students can obtain on application to the Registrar.

Many British Columbians are interested in the University as an integral part of the Province's educational system, supported by Provincial funds. It is hoped that the brief descriptions contained herein of the work at present undertaken and in immediate prospect, together with the illustrations, will give to all such a general, but nevertheless accurate idea of the development of the University of British Columbia, which, in the four years of its establishment as a teaching and research institution, has grown, in point of student attendance, to be fourth in the Dominion.

The University as at present organized consists of three colleges—the College of Arts and Science, the College of Applied Science and the College of Agriculture. Circular No. 1 gives a general survey of the activities of each of these. The present publication outlines the work of the departments within these colleges, sets forth the cultural and the vocational value of the training offered in each, and summarizes the scope of the courses at present established.



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ONE OF THE CHEMISTRY LABORATORIES.

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE.



REGULAR COURSES.

AGRICULTURE. It has been recognized as desirable that instruction in the principles of agriculture be made available for students in Arts. Accordingly an introductory course is offered, designed to familiarize the student with the basic principles underlying scientific agriculture.

A detailed statement of the complete range of courses offered in agriculture is given under "College of Agriculture."

BACTERIOLOGY. In this Department two courses are offered. The first course deals with the fundamental principles of the science of Bacteriology. More and more it is coming to be recognized that the minute forms of life are of tremendous importance; not only since they act as a cause of certain infectious diseases, but because they are also concerned in many of the vital processes that occur in Nature. In this course, particularly, attention is paid to the manner in which these infectious diseases are produced, the general principles which underlie their spread, and the methods which are best adapted for their prevention and control. The relationship which bacteria have to food, particularly milk and water, are indicated. In the time available general principles only can be enunciated. It is the intention to provide those who take this course with an adequate idea of the best methods of protecting themselves, their immediate families and their neighbours, from the ravages of infectious diseases. At the same time the course gives excellent opportunity for cultivating the powers of observation and expression by those studying these very minute forms.

The second course is a more detailed study of the particular organisms which cause disease, and is suited for those intending to make the study of disease a life-work. To-day Bacteriology is a vocation as well as a science, proficiency therein qualifying for certain activities relating to Public Health. The course is designed to give the necessary vocational training for this career.

BOTANY AND ZOOLOGY. The importance of a knowledge of the principles of life is obvious. Biology forms the basis for the study of Applied Sciences, such as Medicine, Agriculture, Forestry, and of Fisheries. The first course in Biology is a general survey of the field, being a study of animal and plant life in its various aspects. This includes life processes, energy and chemical changes, structure of cells and organs, relation to environment, and life-histories. More advanced

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THE BIOLOGY LABORATORY.



ATTENDING AN ARTS LECTURE.

courses amplify one or more of these subdivisions. Emphasis is placed throughout on laboratory work.

At present there are students in attendance looking towards Medicine and Agriculture, and a course is arranged in Forest Botany for a Vocational Class of Returned Soldiers.

During the past summer a Preliminary Survey of the Grazing Lands of the Province was made for the Provincial Government. Frequent examinations of specimens of Spruce wood have been made for the Munitions Board. Poisonous, medicinal, and other economic plants, submitted from all parts of British Columbia, have been identified.

CHEMISTRY. (See Statement of Chemistry Department under "College of Applied Science.")

CLASSICS. The Department of Classics offers courses in the Literature, History, and Antiquities of Greece and Rome. In the classes of the first two years the attention of the student of Latin is directed to the works of the great writers of the later Republic and of the Augustan age, Cicero, Horace, Virgil, and Livy. In the later years the range of instruction is somewhat wider, reaching out on the one hand to Plautus and Terence; on the other, to Juvenal and Pliny, Seneca and Tacitus. In dealing with the Antiquities and History of Rome a more chronological distribution of effort obtains.

The courses in Greek follow similar lines—Euripides, Lucian, and Homer in the earlier years; Thucydides, Aeschylus, and Sophocles in the later; and Plato in all.

The Classics are of direct practical value to the student who intends to become teacher or preacher, lawyer or journalist, but, more than all, they provide the student with a lofty standard of taste, give him a rigorous training in logic, enable him to look upon the literature, language, and civilization of his own age from an external point of view, and give him a first-hand knowledge of the sources of much that is most worth while in our modern world.

ECONOMICS, SOCIOLOGY, AND GOVERNMENT. Economics, a comparatively new subject in the curricula of colleges and universities, has made such progress during the past few decades that it now occupies a prominent place in the course of training at the younger British universities, such as those of London, Birmingham, and Manchester, and at the universities of the United States and Canada.

The appeal of Economics, as with many other subjects in a university curriculum, is twofold in its nature; it may be along the line of culture and intellectual discipline or along that of utility. The latter appeal rests fundamentally on the need of an enlightened exercise of the art of citizenship, which in a democracy is also the art of government.

The scope of the field of Economics may be indicated by an enumeration of certain of the topics receiving attention. These include: A history and

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SHORT COURSE STUDENTS IN GEOLOGY CLASS ROOM.

Eight.

analysis of modern industrial society, the problem of labour and capital, of value and prices, of money and banking, the tariff, taxation, corporations and trusts, socialism, social and industrial reform, crises and panics. In the closely allied fields of Sociology and Government a study is made respectively of the origin and development of social institutions and of the agencies and problems of government, imperial, federal, provincial, and local.

ENGLISH. The study of English is, in a peculiar and literal sense, fundamental to all other studies. Consequently, many interests of the Department of English are, in a peculiar and literal sense, the interests of every other department. Courses flexible and varied enough to make these beliefs fully operative cannot as yet be offered.

The general aims of English teaching may be stated as follows: To aid students in forming the habits of plain and correct utterance; to give them an approach, at least, to an intelligent appreciation of literature; to present a history in outline of the chief periods and types of English letters; to direct students who have special interest in literary study.

The work of the first year, required of all candidates for a University degree, involves practice in simple expository composition, and elementary study of such forms as the essay, the short story, and some of the less complex sorts of poetry. The second-year course, required of all regular students in Arts and Agriculture, is devoted to a sketch of the main periods of English literary history. For students of the last two years in Arts, the Department offers elective courses which attempt to present, in considerable detail, the nature and development of certain outstanding movements and types in English literature. It is hoped, too, that there will be arranged, in the near future, special work for students in Honours. Finally, the Department undertakes to direct a year of graduate study leading to the degree of Master of Arts.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY. Geology is a science which treats of the composition and structure of the earth; of the laws governing its activities; of its history from the earliest recorded times; of the origin of its plants, animals, and of man; and of its future. The cultural value of geology makes it a desirable study, but it is its utility that makes it of such practical importance. Within the last ten years the science has grown so rapidly that it now forms a necessary part of the training in branches of engineering, of agriculture, and of those phases of industrial life that deal with the natural resources. In British Columbia, where the future of the Province is largely dependent upon the development of these resources, geology is of particular importance.

Well-trained geological engineers are in world-wide demand. The University of British Columbia, located in a Province where students can get exceptional facilities for practical training, should be able to train men singularly well as geological engineers.

The courses given include: General Geology, General Mineralogy, Petrology, Economic Geology, and Field Geology.

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THE PHYSICS LECTURE ROOM.

Ten.

In addition to the above, there are two short courses open to the general public regardless of their previous training. These are: Ore deposits and Rock and Mineral Study.

HISTORY. The work of this Department includes courses in Ancient, Mediæval, and Modern History. Greater emphasis is placed upon Modern, including British and Canadian, than upon either Ancient or Mediæval History, for the reason that, in interpreting the present, the student naturally turns to the recent rather than to the remote.

The purpose of the courses in History is twofold: In the first place, it seeks to enable the student to gain a knowledge of the development of nations and a comprehension of the conditions creating modern civilization. Illustrative of the subjects treated are the following: The Reformation, the French Revolution, the use of Cabinet Government in England; and the character and influence of the great men of history—Charlemagne, Luther, Napoleon, Gladstone, Lincoln. Further, the study of history cultivates judgment, through the collection, arrangement, and valuation of evidence. It gives a broader outlook, a more sympathetic understanding of civilizations and peoples, and a more intelligent comprehension of present tendencies.

MATHEMATICS. The place of Mathematics in any scheme of liberal education and in all courses of Applied Science has always been recognized. Its practical application is very wide, there being scarcely any branch of activity in which some knowledge of the subject is not necessary. In many departments it is of first importance, as, for example, in the various branches of Engineering and in Architecture. Mathematics is also a necessary instrument of investigation in the other sciences. This is especially true of Physics and Astronomy, but all are indebted to it, and any science approaches perfection only to the extent that its ideas are mathematical. But Mathematics—often called the Queen of Sciences—is a worthy study in itself, presenting to the student many striking and beautiful truths. Its chief value lies in its inherent interest, and in the fact that it constitutes such a wide field of pure knowledge.

Modern Languages. The courses in French include: Language, Composition, Translation, Literature. The Literature courses are not limited to literary history. Based on authors read in class, they aim to give a knowledge of the people of France—their history, character, customs, and ideals. Careful translation is not only an excellent mental training, but the very best way of learning to use accurately one's mother-tongue. For full benefit to be obtained from such work, however, some degree of proficiency is required in both languages. The necessary proficiency in a modern language can be attained during the University career. Meanwhile, a student is becoming acquainted, as he reads, with the great writers of France from 1600 to the present day. This in itself is a liberal education, opening the way to post-graduate reading in the University or in the home. The practical value of any study is a combination of its

value as mental training and its utility in daily life. French as a study stands high from both points of view. As funds permit, additions will be made to the staff to provide more and more practice in spoken French. The training is excellent. Instead of quoting from memory what other people have said, the student is required to express his own thoughts in a strange language. Thought must be rapid, the idea to be expressed reduced to its simplest form, verbiage is seen to be the vice it really is. A modern language man learns to think, understand, and reply rapidly.

—SPANISH. At present only a one year's course is offered, but it is hoped to extend this as the call for the subject becomes greater.



AN ELEMENTARY PHYSICS LABORATORY.

—GERMAN. In this subject the University offers a full course of the scope outlined for French (*see above*), with the addition of a course in German for beginners. In French schools and universities the development of the teaching of German dates from the war of 1870. The French, vanquished, attributed a good part of their defeat to their ignorance of German and the Germans, and with the logic for which they are justly famous they set to work to overcome their repugnance to the language. For this they have had cause to congratulate themselves before and during the recent war.

If we wish to be patriotic and far-seeing we should prevent the Germans from learning English. Preventing ourselves from learning German is merely punishing ourselves, and leaving the Germans in possession of a secret code for business and intelligence work.

It is easier to compete with a man you understand than with a mystery. The German department imparts knowledge of German and the Germans. The subject is not compulsory, and any student who finds he is in danger of learning to admire the Germans can at once change to another subject.

PHILOSOPHY. Philosophy has been defined as the "science of the whole, or of reality as a whole." One aim of Philosophy is to co-ordinate, or bring together into one system, the results of the different sciences, and to show that truth is one. The different sciences deal with separate aspects or parts of the real world; Philosophy deals with reality as a whole. It thus corrects the tendency to extreme specialism, and the narrowness of outlook which is often found in men who devote themselves exclusively to one science or one pursuit. The courses offered at present are: Psychology, Logic, Ethics, and the History of Philosophy.

Psychology seeks to describe and explain mental processes, just as the natural sciences explain the facts and processes of nature. Its primary purpose is not practical, but it is probable that all improvement in efficiency will depend largely on knowledge of psychological laws and conditions.

Formal Logic seeks to discover and formulate the laws of thought—the laws which must be obeyed if we are to think correctly or validly.

Ethics is a science of the same kind as Logic. It seeks to discover and state the laws of conduct—the laws we must obey if we are to act rightly.

The History of Philosophy gives an account of the theories of the Universe, or the attempts to explain the world as a whole which have been put forward by the great thinkers of the past.

PHYSICS. The science which deals with the fundamental characteristics of matter and energy is Physics, and as a consequence it forms the corner-stone of all the engineering professions. And even if one is not adopting an engineering profession as a vocation, he of necessity has to live in the present physical age. For his own greater security and happiness, therefore, one needs such knowledge as is given by a study of elementary Physics. Physics has an unquestioned cultural value, affording means of valuable mental training. It teaches scientific methods and helps to co-ordinate the activities of hand and mind.

The study of Physics not only provides the fundamental training for modern engineers, but its students must ever be seeking the laws of nature yet unknown, which will form the basis of new engineering practice. Recognition of this fact underlies the physical research work of the modern university, and has also led large engineering firms to establish, as part of their equipment, research laboratories.

The Department is provided with lecture-rooms and laboratories, the largest of the former being capable of seating over 200 students. The laboratories in Mechanics, Heat, Light, Sound, and Electricity are equipped with modern and approved apparatus. The Department already has a good equipment for demonstration and laboratory work, and new apparatus is being added as demands arise and circumstances permit.

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A CLASS IN ASSAYING.

COLLEGE OF APPLIED SCIENCE.



REGULAR COURSES.

CHEMISTRY AND CHEMICAL ENGINEERING. The courses in Chemistry are arranged to prepare students for technical positions, and to give them a thorough grasp of the subject from the theoretical side. In the first two years the fundamental principles of Chemistry and Physics are emphasized; in the third and fourth years organic, analytical, and physical Chemistry are taught, both from the standpoint of pure science and from that of their relations to various industries. In the fourth year considerable time is spent on research-work.

A course in Chemical Engineering is given, combining courses in designing, construction, and installation of machinery with the study of chemistry.

The Chemistry Building contains a large laboratory, with 144 work-places and an adjoining balance-room for elementary chemistry; a laboratory for analytical chemistry, with space for sixty-four students, connected with a balance-room and working library; a lecture-room with a seating capacity of over 100; smaller laboratories for organic and physical chemistry; store and cloak rooms.

The laboratories are well equipped. Each student's desk is provided with gas, electricity, water, and suction, while compressed air is available for more advanced work. High vacuum pumps, compressed gases, sensitive electrical measuring instruments, pyrometers, and calorimeters are provided, and are being added to from time to time.

The students in Chemistry have a Chemical Society, which meets fortnightly.

CIVIL, ELECTRICAL, AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING. During the year 1918-19 only the first two years of these engineering courses were offered. It is hoped that the other two years' work in these

Departments will be established at an early date. The courses required are the same in each of these branches of engineering for the first two years. The aim is to give the student a sound training in the fundamental scientific principles on which the practice of these engineering professions is based. The instruction is given by means of lectures and practical work in the field, the draughting-room, and the laboratory, and by visits to commercial engineering establishments in tutorially conducted class excursions. The work in these two years includes courses in mathematics, chemistry, mechanical drawing, general engineering, structural engineering, mechanics, mechanical engineering, physics, shop-work, mapping, surveying, and field-work.



MECHANICAL ENGINEERING—SHOP PRACTICE.

Si-tern.

MINING AND METALLURGY.

The Department of Mining and Metallurgy deals chiefly with subjects directly connected with the arts of Mining and Smelting—namely, the Principles, Practice, and Economics of Mining and Smelting, with such auxiliary subjects as Fire Assaying, Ore Dressing, and Mine Surveying. These are begun in the student's junior year, while in his senior year a large portion of his time is spent in laboratory and lecture work covering these subjects. Most of this work is not only very interesting in itself, but involves the application of a great variety of knowledge to practical ends, and is therefore of high educational value in a broad way, as well as in giving specialized training in the particular profession of Mining.

The Assay Laboratory is well equipped. The Milling Laboratory is now being reorganized and more equipment added, all on a small scale as yet, but sufficient to handle many of the ordinary problems in ore concentration. Specialization on the Flotation Process is one of the features.

There is no Metallurgical Laboratory at present, but it is expected that this will be added before long. It is also hoped that a Professor of Metallurgy will shortly be appointed.

British Columbia is a great mineral Province, the wealth of which is as yet largely undeveloped, and offers a splendid field for the trained mining engineer. Experience has shown, however, that the Province has many problems peculiar to itself, which engineers from the outside have often failed in solving. The University of British Columbia offers a training which fits the student to meet and solve the special problems of this Province.



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THE MACHINE SHOP.



LATHE INSTRUCTION.

RETURNED SOLDIERS' VOCATIONAL WORK.



AT the present time all of the Departments of the College of Applied Science are taking an active part, in co-operation with the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, in the re-establishment of returned soldiers.

The Department of Mining and Metallurgy is offering courses in Assaying and some special subjects. A considerable number of men have already taken advantage of these courses, which are continuous, covering forty-three hours per week, for eight months. The Department of Chemistry is giving lecture and laboratory work in connection with these courses in Mining.

Temporary buildings of light construction and additions to the existing buildings of the University have provided room for expansion of the work carried on in the Department of Mechanical Engineering. Garage mechanics, gasoline-engine operators, and chauffeurs are trained in a new garage which will accommodate forty men at one time. Various models of engines and cars provide equipment for actual shop-work, at which the men work for eight hours a day under conditions as nearly commercial as it is possible to maintain.

The Machine Shop, accommodating twenty-five men, will provide training for general machinists, so that those who complete the course may feel immediately at home in any Machine Shop.

The electrical equipment is sufficient to give the students excellent training in the care of electrical machinery; supplies and fittings are used on practical wiring and installation problems, so that the men are thoroughly familiar with their uses. These students complete a course as General Electricians.

In the course for Steam Engineers, where twenty men are being trained at a time, the work is done partly in the lecture-room, partly in the laboratory, and partly in steam-power plants throughout the City of Vancouver. Men are made competent to operate steam plants, and have no trouble in passing the British Columbia examinations allowing them to take charge of the various classes of plants.

Motion-picture operators are trained in co-operation with the local union. The student spends about one-half of his time at the University, taking electrical and optical work, and the other half of his time at local theatres. The Department of Physics is giving lectures and laboratory work on "Light" in connection with this course.

Classes in Mechanical Draughting, Ship Draughting, Commercial Telegraphy, and Forestry have been instituted, and classes in various other lines of employment will no doubt be inaugurated as the demand increases.



A FEW OF THE RETURNED SOLDIER VOCATIONAL STUDENTS.



THE GARAGE—MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.



CLASS IN STEAM-BOATING.



THE MILL ROOM—FORESTRY DEPARTMENT.



TIMBER-TESTING MACHINERY ROOM.

The number of students taking any class is limited, so that no difficulty will be encountered in placing the men in positions. The success of this work is shown by the ability of the men to hold employment, and to advance in it. Up to the present time (January, 1919) there has been no difficulty in having the men who have completed a six-months' course find employment at about \$100 per month or more, and the greatest commendation of the work comes in the fact that the previous employers of our men are providing the best source of employment for those who complete their work from time to time.

A five-months' course in Forestry is given for the purpose of training men for minor positions in the permanent ranger forces of the Dominion and Provincial Forest Services. Botany, Mensuration and Surveying, Protection and Improvement, and Administration, as applicable to Forestry, are among the subjects taught, and in addition general tuition is given. Instruction by the Staff of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment is supplemented by lectures from professors in other Departments, and by Forest Service officials. Field practice in log-scaling, timber-cruising, mapping, and surveying is included, while visits to close-in logging camps give the soldier-students the required opportunities for practical training.

SHORT COURSES OPEN TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC

The Department of Mining and Metallurgy offers each year a series of Short Courses in Mining for the benefit of miners, prospectors, and business men. These have been highly successful and popular. One of the great needs of our Province is trained prospectors. The University is filling this need, as far as its resources permit, in a satisfactory and successful way. These courses are given for a nominal charge, and include condensed courses in Mining, Smelting, Geology, Mineralogy, Chemistry, and other subjects, especially fitted to the needs of prospectors and other mining men.





THE DAIRY STABLES.

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.



REGULAR COURSES.

AGRONOMY. This Department was organized in 1915. Each succeeding year has seen a larger area in the permanent University site at Point Grey devoted to the study of soil problems, and to field tests with all classes of farm crops. The principal experiments being conducted are related to methods of soil-management, to fertilizer experiments, to variety tests, and to breeding-work with clovers, grasses, forage, cereal, and root crops.

The various courses offered in the Department are planned to meet the requirements of students who desire a scientific and practical training in all phases of soil and crop management. Lectures, laboratories, demonstrations, and field studies are all conducted with a view to familiarizing the student with the most approved principles and practices underlying soil-culture and successful field-crop production.

Approximately twelve acres of land have been thoroughly cleared, underdrained, and prepared for investigational work. This tract of land, together with the crops grown therein, constitutes the field laboratory of the Department. A good foundation has been laid for improvement-work and gratifying progress has been made with a number of crops, although selection and breeding-work has not been conducted for a sufficient number of years to warrant the dissemination of improved strains.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY. The Department of Animal Husbandry deals with the various phases of breeding, feeding, care, management, and marketing of the different classes and grades of horses, cattle, sheep, and swine. It is the purpose of the Department to afford thorough training to students in all the phases essential to successful live-stock husbandry.

The Department is equipped with an excellent dairy-cattle barn and farm dairy for market milk, and has excellent groups of Ayrshire, Jersey, and Shorthorn cattle, of Berkshire and Yorkshire swine, and of Clydesdale horses. To this equipment additions are being made from time to time. The Department also has a modest but usable class-room for judging-work.

The abattoirs of P. Burns & Company and Swift & Company, together with their retail stores in the City of Vancouver, through the generous co-operation of the managers concerned, are largely available for instructional and investigational work. Thus classes may study and observe beef, mutton, and pork producing stock from the standpoints of the consumer, retailer, packer, and producer.

The excellent herd of Holsteins and other breeds of stock at Colony Farm, while too far distant for regular class-work, are available, and furnish

THESE sheaves of fall rye were the products of equal areas of gravelly sand at Point Grey. The large centre sheaf was grown on ground treated with liquid manure at the rate of 4.3 tons per acre, resulting in a tenfold increase in yield. The smaller sheaves represent the product from adjacent and similar but unfertilized soil. This is illustrative of many such investigations undertaken by the Department of Agronomy.



THE VALUE OF FERTILIZERS.



THE HORTICULTURAL BARN, POINT GREY.

excellent material for laboratory practice. Several other herds of pure-bred animals of different types are sufficiently near the University to be of distinct value, and are used as much as possible.

For a study of the market classes and grades of horses, the working stock of the business firms in the City of Vancouver is available, and is of great value.

DAIRYING. This Department is in process of organization. It is proposed to develop it for original investigation, for experimental work, for the giving of instruction within the University, and for the furtherance of the interests of the dairy industry within the Province.

The Department of Dairying is concerned with the handling of clean, hygienic, and satisfactory milk for town and city consumption, from the time the milk is produced on the farm until its use by the consumer. It is prepared to assist all engaged in the handling, transportation, and distribution of milk.

The Department is also intimately concerned with the manufacture of butter and cheese. Investigations of problems which from time to time present themselves to those engaged in the processes of butter-making and cheese-making will be conducted. Experimental work will be undertaken to determine the best methods to be adopted to ensure that milk of the nature already specified shall be available for consumption; to determine the most desirable practices for the butter-maker to follow; to determine the varieties of cheese best suited to the Province, and the processes of manufacture necessary to secure high quality.

In order that such investigations as are necessary may be conducted, a working laboratory has been provided.

HORTICULTURE. A beginning was made in the organization of this Department in the autumn of 1916. It aims to develop investigation and experimental work, to give instruction within the University, and generally to further the Horticultural interests of the Province.

The Department's activities include the growing, packing, and satisfactory marketing of all fruits and vegetables, and is prepared to assist those engaged in their production and sale. It is likewise interested in Landscape Gardening and Floriculture, but at present, because of limited organization, is not prepared to offer special work in this division.

But ten acres of the Horticultural lands are cleared. On this has been started a small orchard, comprising seventy-eight varieties of fruits, from which to obtain specimens for class purposes, and also a small orchard for pruning-studies and practice-work with students.

In the garden a small plantation of bush-fruits, comprising the leading varieties and a planting of forty varieties of strawberries, are available for purposes of study. These plants are also used for breeding purposes. The common vegetables are grown in variety. These are used both for class purposes and as a basis for improvement-work.



"TEMISIUS OWL'S ROGUE," 152,914, HEAD OF UNIVERSITY JERSEY HERD.



A BREEDING UNIT, POULTRY DEPARTMENT.

POULTRY
HUSBANDRY

Poultry-keeping as an industry represents a large factor in the food production of this Province. The demand for more and better poultry throughout British Columbia offers an admirable opportunity for a greatly increased number of specialists in breeding, hatching, and specialized poultry-farming. Climatically, the Province is well adapted to the keeping of all classes of poultry. There are no better markets throughout the Dominion than those at our door.

The necessary area of land to meet the needs of the Department has been made available. Laying, breeding, and brooding houses have been erected, and to these will be added from time to time such buildings as are necessary to meet the demand for instruction and experimental work. There are also incubators, brooders, and special poultry plant equipment for use in teaching and in practice-work by the student. A large number of lantern-slides and charts are available for class-room work.

At the present time the stock consists of twenty pens of well-bred pullets and yearling hens. This stock, representing several different breeds, has been obtained from various experimental stations and breeders who have been breeding for increased production. In working with this stock the student is afforded an excellent opportunity to study type, breed, and variety. Special stock will be brought in from well-known breeders for judging practice.



A FLOCK OF HIGH PRODUCERS, POULTRY DEPARTMENT.



THE READING ROOM.

THE LIBRARY.



THE Library of the University consists of about 27,000 bound and 2,500 unbound volumes and 9,000 pamphlets, and is the largest among the universities in the four Western Provinces. It includes a number of representative works in Chemistry, Classics, Economics, Geology, History, Modern Languages, Philosophy, Physics, Technology, and a small but growing collection of works of General Reference. It also includes a fair proportion of complete sets of periodical publications devoted to literature and science, and of the transactions of learned societies.

Small working reference libraries are maintained in the Chemistry and Geology Departments. The number of books added to the Library during the past University year was 3,957. Two hundred and twenty periodical publications are regularly received.

The Library is classified throughout on the Congressional System. The classification is complete except in Religion (BL-BV) and Classics (PA), the schedules for which have not yet been issued by the Library of Congress. In these sections the books are at present grouped in main classes, and arranged in alphabetical order by name of author.

The Main Catalogue in the Reading Room makes available all the classified sections of the Library by author, title, and subject, with necessary analytical references. The Catalogue contains 75,000 cards. The Reading Room accommodates 100 readers.

Books to which the Teaching Staff have specially referred their classes for consultation are placed in "Reserved" stacks in the Reading Room. These works are loaned only for periods during which the Library is closed. Other works may be borrowed by students for a period of seven days, or for a shorter time should the volume be in general demand.

During the session the Library and Reading Room are open from 8.45 a.m. to 5 p.m. and from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m.; on Saturdays from 8.45 a.m. to 5 p.m. During vacation it is open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., except on Saturdays, when the hours are from 9 a.m. to 12 noon.





SCENE FROM "SPREADING THE NEWS," UNIVERSITY PLAYERS' CLUB.



SCENE FROM "ALICE-SIT-BY-THE-FIRE," UNIVERSITY PLAYERS' CLUB.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES.



THE University of British Columbia is a democratic institution. The student body is self-governing, controlling its own organized activities through the Students' Council, the executive of the Alma Mater Society, of which every student is a member. By the constitution of the Society the Council is the only authorized and recognized medium to represent the students in their dealings, not alone with the University authorities, but with other organizations and the general public. In addition, it has both executive and judicial powers. On it devolves the responsibility for carrying out policies outlined by the Alma Mater Society. It also is a court, empowered to discipline any undergraduate for conduct unbecoming a university student.

It is evident that such wide powers of student self-government involve large and serious responsibilities. The training in the use of power and responsibility is one of the most valuable benefits derived from university life, and, in the case of this University, has been hitherto amply justified by its results.

In consequence of its establishment at the beginning of the Great War, the University has not as yet developed many normal student activities. The annual dramatic performances of the Players' Club, the Musical Club Concert, and the Inter-collegiate Debate are at present the three major events of the year.

The Players' Club has done much to bring the University to the attention of the general public. For three years it has staged a play in Vancouver and Victoria. As a result more than \$2,000 has been contributed to the funds of patriotic organizations.

The Musical Club consists of a Men's and Women's Glee Club and an orchestra. It promises to become the largest organization within the Alma Mater Society. The initial public performance was given last year, and resulted in the addition of over \$200 to the University Red Cross Fund.

The Inter-University Debate was established as an annual event in 1915, the University of Washington being the opponent. Last year it was reorganized as a triangular competition, with the University of Oregon as a third contestant. Each University prepares two teams, the affirmative debating at home and the negative abroad. This year the University's negative will meet Washington at Seattle, while the affirmative will try conclusions with Oregon in Vancouver.

It is hoped that the thoroughly friendly relations established by these debates will, now that the war is over, facilitate the founding of Inter-University sports competitions.

The Men's Literary Society each year holds an Oratorical Contest, at which a gold and a silver medal are awarded to the two best speakers. The Class Debates are also superintended by this Society.

In addition to Class Debates, in which a trophy is competed for, the Women's Literary Society organizes a series of interesting and instructive lectures for its weekly meeting during the session.

Because of the war, the students have thus far done little in the realm of athletics, the men who would have represented it on track and field having responded to the Empire's call. With the signing of a permanent peace, and the return of soldier-students from overseas, will come the natural demand for athletic facilities and organization. Women students have organized basket-ball and grass-hockey teams, and swimming, æsthetic dancing, and general gymnastic training is undertaken. This year the men have organized a Rugby Club.

While the University of British Columbia has no School of Journalism, it has its own weekly publication, the "Ubysey." This succeeded "Ubicee," a monthly magazine, issued in 1916 and 1917. The students' weekly newspaper is controlled by the Publication Board. It affords opportunity for developing literary talent, as well as giving to the students a report of occurrences in which they are interested.



THE 'VARSITY RUGBY TEAM, 1918-19.

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